CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Several Persons Instantly Killed and Others Injured-Trains of Cars Smashed-The Railroad Depot a Wreck-Rescuing the Unfortunates - Sad Scenes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Shortly after nine o'clock the arched roof of the old New York Central depot, on Exchange street, overweighted with the accumulated snow and weakened by the removal of the offices, which formerly contributed greatly to its support, fell crashing to the earth, burying a number of persons and cars beneath the tangled mass of iron, wood, glass, snow, and brick. The St. Louis express was three hours and a half late, and its connecting train on the Lake Shore Railroad, composed of four ears and the sleeper Meta, stood upon the outer track waiting for it. The Canada Southern train had just hauled out of the depot, and only twenty minutes before the day express on the Central had borne castward a large load of living freight. Switch engine No. 136, manned by Frank Shaefer, engineer, was standing on the middle track, ready to take Coroner Scott to East Buffalo.

Near the end of the new depot was a train of flat cars. On the track just outside of the south wall were some old-fashioned passenger cars, belonging to the Central.

Among the people known to have been in the depot just previous to the crash were Depot Master Byron Kring and John Ready, of Messrs. Johnston Bros. eating-house, who stood near together about the centre of the building; Dewitt C. Gibson, a switchman; E. M. Stevens and Robert Berry, baggage-men; R. C. Smith, passenger agent of the Lake Shore road; P. J. Hartwig, Henry Rekert, D. S. Hobbs, and other employees. Half a dozen passengers were in the cars of the waiting Lake Shore train, and one or two others, who are believed to be lost, were standing in the depot near the flat cars. Coroner Scott had just boarded the switch engine, and was on the point of bidding goodbye to Mr. Henry Walters, Superintendent Tillinghast's private secretary, when a sudden hollow sound as of snow falling in a mass was heard, and immediately afterward the south wall, about sixty feet from the new portion, began to totter and fall. Depot Master Kring succeeded in getting beneath a brick wall which held its position, but his cap was torn from his head by a fragment. Mr. Smith ran into the vestibule of the abundoned eating-house, and escaped through the cellar. Mr. Walters, who was just behind him, was caught by a timber and held a prisoner until other portions of the falling roof crushed out both | Major Cavagnari. Lord Granville, Foreign Secrehis life and his human shape. The Lake Shore

train was buried from sight by roofing material. The switch engine was broken and partially dismantled. An unsightly gap was torn out of the wall of the beautiful new waiting room by the fatal mass which had crushed the life out of Capthe mangled body of William Wells, clerk of Car Inspector Howe, of the Lake Shore road, and two other bodies were quickly found. John H. Jackson, a colored man, was in one of the closets attached to the waiting-room, and immediately on

which he cut his hand severely. The work of clearing away the debris caused by Central Railroad depot was prosecuted to comlows: Henry Waters, confidential clerk of Super-William D. Wells, ear-inspector's clerk, and Levi 8. Hunting, clerk in the office of the Buffalo, New was the only one of the victims who was maimed. T. Harris, of St. Louis, Mo. The cause of the disaster is properly attributed to the weakening of the north wall of the depot by cutting openings and passageways to connect with the new structure, which is attached to the old, and the immense body of snow which had accumuragged walls tottered and fell in sections. The noise resembled that of an earthquake, of the old depot structure, which was 450 feet long, other hour of the day or night could the accident | the orchestra, head cut. have happened without a more terrible loss of life. as the depot at the time was comparatively descried. The only train made up and in waiting was the Lake Shore, to Erie, which was waiting the coming of the New York Central and the Erie from the East, both of which were behind time. The Niagara Falls train went out about five minutes before the crash, and the eastern bound train had been gone about an hour. The fast mail train, which was due about the time of the accident, was behind time, and the heavy Pacific express, due at eight o'clock,

The number of narrow escapes was large, but fortunately no accidents were reported of a serious nature beyond the persons killed outright. A number of eye-witnesses were enterviewed, and all agree as to the suddenness of the crash. James W. Williams, the depot master's clerk, said: I was stepping into the office to make out my report when the crash occurred. The bricks, mortar, and other debris fell all around me, and I was slightly bruised, but my injuries are not of much consequence. In the midst of the trouble I looked out of the door and saw water rushing from the engine toward the office. When I had almost got to it I was struck by the falling timbers. I fell on my face, and was quickly covered up.

A sleeping-car conductor, Mr. Grimes, the land agent of the Central, and Mr. Smith, passenger agent of the Lake Shore road, and Mr. Butman were also seen running by Mr. Williams, and they all escaped.

In the Lake Shore cars of the waiting train a few passengers, perhaps fifteen or twenty in all, were seated, waiting for the train to start. Fortunately not one of these were injured, but of course all were much frightened, and, being inside the cars, could not not tell at first what had occurred. They promptly realized, however, that they were virtually buried; but the roof and side walls in falling had made a sort of archway over the ears, protecting them from harm. The passengers, recovering from the first shock and surprise. had no difficulty in getting out in safety. The telegraph wires have been generally repaired, and all obstructions removed. The cases of the victims have been taken in charge by the coroner,

and an investigation will be promptly made. THE WRECKED STEAMER.

llow the Bohemian Went to Pieces-The Loss of Life.

CROOKHAVEN, Feb. 8.—There is noth- named place weekly. ing to mark the scene of the wreck of the steamer Bohemian beyond large quantities of wreckage which have washed ashore. The masts have entirely disappeared. It is now ascertained that thirty-five persons were drowned, including the master, the first, third, and fourth officers, the chief, second, third, and fourth engineers, and three quartermasters. Two invalid sailors, sent from Boston by the British consul, were also drowned. The survivors are the second mate, the boatswain, the steward, the storekeeper, the boatswain's mate, seven firemen, three seamen, a boy, the second and third stewards, Cornelius Sullivan (it is not stated whether the latter was one of the crew or a passenger), and a stowaway, whose name is not ascertained. There were forty members of the erew on board, besides four men engaged in the refrigerators, a cattledriver, the two invalids, and the stowaway-fifty-

News of the disaster reached the adjacent coastguard station at half-past one o'clock Monday morning. It was brought by a resident, who had heard the steamer's whistle. When the coast guard reached the place the night was so dark and the weather so thick that they could see nothing. They remained until daylight, when the steamer's topmasts were observed near the island on the southern point of at Durban says: "The tension between the Dutch mizzenhead. The island is separated from the mainland only by a deep, narrow ravine, into which the sea rushes with fearful force. The said which the sea rushes with fearful force. Just out- be needed."

side the island are two rugged rocks, and extending from them is a reef, upon which the Bohemian struck. Two men, supposed from their clothes to be the master and the first officer, were seen at FALL OF A DEPOT IN BUFFALO, ten o'clock in the morning clinging to the DISCUSSING HIS AMENDMENT stead, on the Texas Central, the engine falling wreck, where they remained for hours, waving their handkerchiefs. Boats could not be launched owing to the heavy surf. At halfpast two in the afternoon the wrecking apparatus was sent for, but did not arrive until late in the evening, when the two men were probably drowned; but even if it had arrived sooner it would have been useless, owing to the distance the men were from the shore. The circumstances which led to the disaster are clearly related by the survivors, and leave no doubt with regard to the cause. One of the seamen, named Stringer, states that they had had moderate easterly winds. He was on lookout on the night of the disaster. After passing Calf Light the weather got very thick. Soon after he reported breakers ahead and shouted, "Hard aport, full speed astern." A mate gave the order, which was executed. About five minutes after the steamer

The crew commenced to rush about, but the captain was perfectly cool. Two starboard boats were unswung. Six persons got into one, but it was stove. The second was also damaged, owing to the rolling of the vessel. Eighteen got into the port life-boat. The engineers were waiting to get in, but the line broke and the boat drifted astern. It was being rowed back when the ship heeled over and sunk stern foremost. Five men were rescued from the damaged boat, but two died before they The steward states that when the captain found

tog setting in he instructed the third officer to keep two points off. He then consulted the chart, and on going on deck and looking at the ship's course, exclaimed, "Good God! what are you doing? Hard a-port!" She struck soon afterward. The second officer, who was below at the time, attributes the accident to the third officer mistaking the captain's orders and keeping her two points off the wind, instead of off shore. The captain gave orders to go at full speed astern before

the ship struck. The boatswain states that after the pinnace was launched, into which the captain was to get, the mainmast struck it. The chief officer of the disaster were all drowned except one or two.

Russian Secrets.

London, Feb. 8.—In the House of Lords last night Lord Lytton, late Viceroy of India, gave notice that he would ask for the production of the papers showing Russian intrigue with Shere Ali, which were found in Cabul after the murder of tary, said the government had no objection to producing the papers; that copies of them had been furnished to Prince Lobanoff, the Russian ambassador, who sent them to the Russian foreign office, and the latter had obtained from General Kauffmann all his correspondence with Shere Ali, and tain Byrnes. The old cars which stood on the on comparing it with the documents in the possestrack were all torn to pieces. The work of over- sion of the British found that the latter gave a said that ten per cent. of all the claims were frauduwrong impression in consequence of omissions members of the fire department and employees of and mistranslations and a confused use of the railroad company, and the first two bodies re- words "alliance" and "friendship." Lord Lytton covered were those of Captain Byrne and Henry gave notice that at the carliest opportunity he would offer a resolution regarding the evacuation

Public Educators.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The annual meeting of the superintendence department of the Nahearing the crash smashed the window and tional Educational Association was held this jumped out into the street. He was followed by evening at the Cooper Institute. There were pres-William S. O'Dell, agent of the Wagner Sleeping ent many who are prominently interested in Car Company. J. Covey, who had charge of the educational interests. Among them were Messrs. news stand, took hasty leave of the building by Andrew McMillan, of Utica, N. Y.; J. P. Wickersgoing through a window, in smashing the glass of ham, of Harrisburg, Pa.: B. G. Northrop, of Hartford, Conn.; Charles O. Thompson, of Worcester, Mass.; John Eaton, of Washington, D. C.: the falling in of the old portion of the New York | Elisha Harris, of Albany, N. Y.; Andrew J. Rickoff, of Cleveland, Ohio; Stephen A. Walker, of pletion this afternoon, and the killed are as fol- New York; A. P. Marble, of Worcester, Mass., and N. A. Calkins. An address of welcome was deintendent Tillinghast; Captain John W. Byrne, of | livered by Mr. Stephen A. Walker, president of the this city, was waiting to take the train for Erie; New York city board of education to which Superintendent A. P. Marble, of Worcester, replied. An address on the present aspect of public education York, and Philadelphia Railroad. Captain Byrne in America and Europe was delivered by William

The Injured of the Hess Opera Troupe. GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—The following is a more complete list of persons injured in the railby the removal of a number of walls which formed | road disaster near Hempstead on Saturday eventhe different offices inside of the old structure, and | ing: Conductor Litteg, badly bruised on side and hip; Baggagemaster Lockhart, crushed across the lated and was made additionally heavy by the chest and legs; W. F. Adair, of Dallas, shoulders recent thaws. The scene presented by the fallen | bruised; Mr. Lapprell, of Hamilton, Mr. Brown, of structure was a most ruinous one. Large piles of St. Louis, noses smashed; Mr. Middlebrook, head bricks, iron girders, and heavy timbers lay, piled | crushed; G. W. Glover, express messenger, badly in an indescribable mass, while the bruised; T. Lyon, head bruised and nose broken: J. A. Blaffer, New Orleans, badly bruised. The following members of the Strakosch-Hess Opera and was heard a mile distant. The whole Company were injured: Mrs. Tobbie, head cut; Mr. Larengo, head bruised; Miss Agnes Delano, 26 feet in height, and 100 feet wide, with arch 76 | head cut; Mrs. Hobreck, injured on the head: feet, some fifty feet of the walls and the fourth arch | Miss Rose Marion, side badly cut; Mr. Shuckhardt. is a mass of ruins. It was built in 1855-56. At no of the orchestra, cut on the head, and Mr. Jaspe, of

> Cannon After His Certificate. L. Thomas, secretary, and, in the absence of Govthe executive office in connection with and rejected.

14th instant.

Debating the Coercion Bill. London, Feb. 8.-In the House of Commons to-night debate on the coercion bill was resumed. Mr. Justin McCarthy moved an adjournment of the debate. Mr. Gladstone opposed the

Speaker would shortly submit the new rules, conented to an adjournment, and the debate was ad- ment. journed. Mr. Parnell was not present. He has gone to Frankfort, where the funds of the Land League have been invested. An Elevated Train's Antics.

New York, Feb. 8.-Engine No. 264 of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, attion, ran off the track at the interlocking switches up the ties for some distance. The engine, howrails with a crash which startled the neighborhood

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

train, but none of them were injured.

British reinforcements have arrived at Cape Town to crush the Boers. A NEW steamship line will commence | mediately.

running between New Orleans and London in four THE Whittaker court-martial was again in session in New York yesterday. Assistant-

Surgeon Lippincott, of the army, and Cadet Ostheim were examined. THE Times newspaper, of St. Louis, was sold at public auction yesterday. Frank J. Bou-man, the attorney for the majority of the bond-holders, was the purchaser at \$24,450.

The trial of Joseph Harris, at Rogersville, for a double murder committed at Marble Hall. Tenn., resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. He has been sentenced to be hanged. DURING a gale of wind yesterday in substitute was greeted with cries of "No." Pend-London the roof was blown off the residence, at | ing action, a motion to adjourn was carried by a | tirement for another year, he says he has no Sutton, of Richard Watson Bradford, secretary of the British Bank of North American, and Mr.

THE International Dairy Fair Association, at its annual meeting yesterday, in New York, elected Francis D. Moulton, of New York, president, with sixty-five vice-presidents, and a board of managers numbering forty-eight.

Bradford was instantly killed.

A FIRE on Sunday nearly swept out of existence the town of Walnut, Iowa, on the Rock | ilton County. Island road. Seventeen business houses and residences were totally destroyed, with most of their contents. Loss, from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

THE correspondent of the London Times

To Appropriate Money for Fifty Examiners, Clerical Force, and Others-Commissioner Bentley's Views-Operations of the Pension Office-Claims Now Pending.

The consideration of the pension appropriation bill was resumed in the Senate yesterday, the question being upon Mr. Plumb's amendment to appropriate \$200,000 for fifty additional examiners for the Pension Office, and the clerical force for the Pension, Adjutant-General's, and Surgeon-General's Offices necessary to render effective the

work of said examiners.

Mr. Kernan favored the amendment as a means of better facilitating the speedy adjudication of claims on the pension-rolls, of which the number was now so large as to prevent new and worthy claimants being heard.

Mr. Wallace advocated and explained a provision, which he had read by the Clerk, the object of which, he said, was to prevent frauds and expedite the decision of pending cases by empowering the local court in the county in which the pension applicant resides to examine and report upon the cases in which the Commissioner alleges there are frauds. It also contemplated hearings by either the United States District Court or any other court of record in the locality in which the applicant or pensioner resides of cases in which evidence was required by the Pension Bureau. He remarked that his proposition being liable to the question of order upon which Mr. Withers' amendment had been ruled out could be appended to the present bill only by unanimous consent.

Mr. Hoar objected to Mr. Wallace's proposition, and it was withdrawn. Mr. Beck opposed Mr. Plumb's amendment, as inadequate to reach the real trouble in the Pension Office, and as not called for by the Commissioner. He thought the Senate ought not to adopt a half-way measure in order to hurry up the investigation of cases in the interest of the pension agents, but that it should devise some way by coast guard says he saw only one man clinging to which fraudulent claims may be ascertained and the rock. A rocket-line was twice shot over the the honest pensioner receive every dollar to which place, but the third time it got entangled in the he is entitled. He believed, in view of the admiswreck. The watch on the deck at the time of the | sion of the Commissioner of Pensions that ten per cent. of all the pension cases were fraudulent, it would be to the interest of the Government to fill the place of that officer with a man like General Wright, at the head of the Engineer Corps, or General Walker, at the head of the Census Bureau, who would have not only the ability, but the courage and the will to do his duty. He would pay such a man \$10,000 per year if necessary, but he would have him see to it that every man he sent out to investigate a claim went to the bottom of that claim and investigated

> million in fraudulent claims. Mr. Jones, of Florida, inquired whether Mr. Beck meant to assert that the Commissioner had

all the facts. He (Mr. Beck) would vote to spend

two million dollars to prevent the stealing of one

Mr. Beck replied by quoting the Commissioner's language, as follows: "While I do not believe it fraudulent claims by any manner of means, yet, The towns people here are preparing to resist an considering the whole case, it is my opinion that not less than tan per cent, of the pension appropriations is paid out upon fraudulent and illegal claims, which, by the adoption of a proper method in the presentation of the evidence, would be saved to the people."

men who had lost limis in disreputable places and | next. subsequent to the war had been drawing pensions upon the assumption that their loss occurred in the war. Mr. Logan said he doubted that any such case existed, as the law required record not be produced, it required the sworn evidence of two comrades of the wounded man or an officer

of his regiment. Mr Blair, in detailing the operations of the Pension Office, said that the experience of the officials there, in connection with attempted impositions upon them, had been such as to create a chronic state of suspicion in that office, so that now no applicant entered there without being suspected. When a claim was fully proven, the office rejected it on the assumption that it was impossible or unknown for an applicant to have so good a case; and, on the other hand, if only part of the testimony in its behalf is produced, the claim is rejected on that ground; so that the applicant was between the devil and the big sea.

After complimenting the Commissioner as an honest and capable gentleman, and one who had devoted himself to the discharge of the duties of his important and difficult position with an assiduity and ability worthy of all praise, Mr. Blair fur-SALT LAKE, UTAH, Feb. 8.-Last Satur- ther criticised the personnel of the Pension Office, day George Q. Cannon's counsel called on Arthur | the difficulty with the officials there, he said, seeming to be that they formed a conviction in regard ernor Murray, acting Governor of the Territory, | to a claim before examining the evidence upon it. and demanded that he issue a certificate of Mr. Logan said the statement that of the claim election to Cannon. Thomas declined to now pending there were 200,000 that had not been do it, on the ground that Governor Mur- examined was a misrepresentation, as the fact was ray had already performed that function of that 80,000 of that number had been examined

the last delegate elections. To-day Cannon's Mr. Blair replied that in the rejected cases the counsel filed a petition for a mandamus compelling applicants were seeking for re-examinations, and, Thomas to issue a certificate to Cannon in the in his opinion, under the existing administration Third District Court. Judge Hunter directed an of the law, the aggregate of applicants would conalternative mandamus to issue, requiring Thomas | tinue to increase. He thought that some means to give a certificate of election to Cannon would have to be devised to dispose of the surplus or show cause why he should not, on Monday, the | claims, though he apprehended that no remedy could now be applied until the next Congress. Mr. Saulsbury believed it to be the duty of Congress to undertake a thorough revision of the pen-

> sion-roll. The amendment of Mr. Plumb was then agreed to-ayes, 39; noes, 21.

When the bill was reported to the Senate from motion, which was rejected by a vote of 422 to 44. | the Committee of the Whole the provision direct-Mr. Melge (Home Rule member for Meath) ing the payment of accrued Indian pensions in inmoved an adjournment of the House. stallments, which had been retained in the bill, Mr. Gladstone, seeing the determination was stricken out. Discussion on Mr. Plumb's to further resistance, and considering that the amendment adopted in committee was then resumed, and continued until the hour of adjourn-

Agitation Urged.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 .- At the meeting of the Land League to-day Mr. Dillon urged the continuance of the agitation, even after the passage of the coercion bill, and advised the tenants to resist landlords in every way short of physical force, tached to two cars and bound for Highbridge Sta- for which they were not prepared. Mr. Dillon counseled the postponement of the convention at Fifty-third street and Sixth avenue and tore until they could be sure of the presence of Messrs. Davitt, Parnell, and Brennan. ever, did not leave the road bed, but it jumped the He said there were persons ready throughout the country to take the places of members of the and badly frightened forty or fifty passengers on the League who might be arrested under the coercion duty in the department of Dakota, and will report

A resolution was passed declaring that in view | ter of that division. of the importance of securing the sympathy of Parnell be requested to proceed to America im-

The Result in Penusylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 8.—The twentieth ballot for United States Senator was taken today and resulted as follows: Wallace, 80; Oliver, 77; Grow, 52; MacVeagh, 3; Phillips, 3; Hewitt. 2; Shiras, 2; Baird, 1; Agnew, 1; Curtin, I. Mr. Ruddington offered a resolution to the effect that speedy measures be adopted to bring about a definite result. Senator Norris offered, as a substitute. a resolution declaring that, unless an election shall have been effected by next Saturday, all the candidates shall be dropped and new names placed in nomination on Monday, the 14th instant. The vote of 140 to 87, and the convention adjourned thought of retiring, as so, many have insisted he until to-morrow. until to-morrow.

Death of Hon. Jacob Wolf. CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.-Hon. Jacob Wolf,

well-known attorney, died to-day at Longview Lunatic Asylum, whither he was taken a short time ago. Several years ago he served a term in the Ohio Legislature as a representative from Ham-

Mme. Roze's Narrow Escape.

with the Strakosch-Hess Opera Company arrived here yesterday. In traveling through Texas to this point the train which carried Mme. Roze was preceded and followed by trains which were wrecked.

PLUMB ON PENSIONS.

The first train was wrecked at McKinney, and two persons were killed. Intelligence of the second disaster has already been telegraphed briefly to New York. It occurred nine miles north of Hempthrough a bridge and pulling the cars over an embankment. Most of the members of the opera company were upon this train, and eighteen were injured. Nine of the company were seriously disabled. Mr. Strakosch telegraphs that this accident will delay the company's arrival here until to-day. "Aida" was to have been produced last night with, Mme. Roze in the title role.

UNDER WATER.

The Floods in the City of New Orleans-Great Damage to Property.

New Orleans. Feb. 8.—The water from the lake is gradually rising and increasing the area of the overflow. North of the new canal the water has reached Franklin street, the entire section west being submerged. Between the new canal and Bayou St. John the water now covers all west of Prieuer street, except a strip of a few squares on either side of Canal street. North of Bayou St. John and the old basin the water covers almost the entire section west of Clafborne street and as far down as Elysian Fields street. All the vegetable gardens in the rear of the city have been destroyed, and some loss of stock is reported; but no estimate can be made for the damage done by the overflow, and even greater damage seems probable, since the water continues rising. The fair grounds are entirely submerged. The Claiborne-street cars are only running to the bridge on the old basin, the balance of the road being hupassable. The greatest difficulty is experienced by the inhabitants of the overflowed districts in securing provisions. The districts embrace about five hundred thickly-settled squares. The damage along the Louisville and Nashville Company's New Orleans and Mobile Railroad is very great, and it will probably be many days before trains can pass over the road from Michon to Lookout Station. The statement made yesterday that a boat had been placed to bring passengers from Bay St. Louis, to which point they would come from Mobile and other points by rail, was incorrect. No boat has yet been sent out. By the overflow Hugo Lahnert has lost 150 head of cattle on the ridge between Forts Pike

and McComb. Loss about \$6,000. The Boers Surrounding Them. Sir G. P. Colley's camp at noon yesterday for New Castle with the mails, returned, having exchanged shots with a Boer patrol, numbering one hundred and fifty or two hundred, between the Ingogo River and New Castle. It is expected that raiders will cut the telegraph wires. A thousand Boers are in the rear of the left flank of Sir G. P. Colley's langer. It is believed that they must have passed through the Orange Free State. Their object is to attack Fort Amiel and capture the cattle there. Three regiments of infantry, two naval brigades, with two guns and a troop of hussars are on their way to join Sir G. P. Colley.

A special dispatch from New Castle to the Slandard says: "Communication with Sir G. P. Colley's camp has been severed. New Castle expected an attack last night. Several parties of Boer cavalry are between the camp and New Castle, about possible to eliminate from the pension rolls all the eighteen miles distant. The position is critical. attack."

Action of the Virginia Republicans. recent call of the Republican State Executive Mr. Logan said the statement just made had been to-day with a full representation. A paper in the ern rebels, we had every reason to believe that, of often repeated during the debate, but that it is one shape of an address to the Republican party of all foreign nations, England would be sure to symwhich he would disregard until the Commissioner | Virginia was offered. After some discussion the | pathize with us in our troubles. We were her best had shown some data to verify his assertion. The paper was adopted by a vote of 19 to 7, thus set-Commissioner might have an opinion to that thing in the negative the question of holding a national ruin by an institution of which she was Indian agent for the New York agency, vice Daniel effect, but he ought not to attempt to stigmatize | State convention at an early day. The State Exthat honorable and patriotic class known as the ecutive Committee (General Wiekham, chairman) su cess would fatally weaken, as our failure would M. Bane, to be receiver land-office at Salt Lake pensioners of the country by the utterance of any held a meeting prior to the assembling of the State opinion such as he had expressed. In re- Central Committee, and rescinded their action at a ply to the further statement by Mr. Bec's recent meeting requesting the Central Committee upon the point that ishad been represented that to call a State convention on the 10th of March

To the Bitter End. Irish World to-day received a cablegram from Patevidence of the loss, and, where the record could rick Egan, treasurer of the Irish National Land over to us from our kindred in the great Republic, 25,000 francs.

Davitt's Ticket-of-Leave. state the reasons.

The Docks on Fire. London, Feb. 9, 1:30 a. m.-A fire is raging in Victoria Docks, London. Twelve barges and eight railway trucks have been nearly destroyed. A ship and four sheds are now on fire.

Long Branch, Feb. 8.—The great float-

columns supporting the pier deck, and it is feared the work of destruction is not yet ended.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Alliance sailed from Key West for New Orleans on the 5th instant.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant G. W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry, is ex-Paymaster H. G. Colby, ordered to

temporary duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Mare Island navy-yard, in addi on to his present duties. The limits of the Department of Arkansas have been extended so as to embrace the

the Department of the Missouri. inridge, assistant inspector-general, of his com- | So with arms. Belgian arms, bought for the Fed-

uary 20, 1881. Minnesota, 15th instant, relieving Lieutenant Bou-

Galt, to the Independence. termaster-general, is to be relieved from duty as without actually declaring war upon us has been chief quartermaster military division of the Mis-

souri, and to repair to New York city and assume charge of the quartermaster's depot at that place. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general, is relieved from thies, as she had no interest in the success of the act. Mr. Kettle advised a national strike against in person to the lieutenant-general, military division of the Missouri, for duty as chief quartermas-

Ensign E. M. Kotz, ordered to tem-Americans and Irishmen in America, that Mr. porary duty at the Naval Academy. Pay Inspector They have thought that, by the successful estab-

Department. to the Pensacola navy-yard. Pay Director James | lapse of the great American Republic would prove Fulton, from duty at the navy pay office, San Francisco, March 1, and ordered to settle accounts. Paymaster Edward Bellows, from duty at the Mare Island navy-yard, and ordered to settle accounts. A general order issued yesterday by

the War Department directs that "the post in Virginia, occupied as the school of instruction for the Signal Service, will be hereafter known and desigated as 'Fort Myer,' instead of 'Fort Whipple, Yesterday, February 8, General Sherman, who was born in 1829, attained the age of sixty-one years. As he will not be eligible for re-

First Lieutenant T. W. Morrison, Sixeenth Infantry, now at New Orleans, La., will report to the superintendent mounted recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on or bebefore February 28th instant, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Texas, and upon completion of this duty will join his company at Fort Coucho, Texas.

A board of naval officers has been ordered to convene at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital March 1 next for the examination of KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Mme. Marie
Roze, Mr. Henry Mapleson, and others connected
with the Strakosch-Hess Opera Company arrived

ENGLAND'S PERFIDY

DURING THE RECENT REBELLION. How She Tried to Destroy the United States in 1862

-Mr. Gladstone's Feelings at That Time-A Significant Article of That Day Reproduced.

It should be remembered that the present Premier of England, Mr. Gladstone, was not a friend of the United States Government during

the dark days of the rebellion. Harper's Weekly,

in an editorial of May 24, 1862, from the pen of

leorge William Curtis, thus criticises a speech made Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and a leading member of the Palmerston Cabinet, has lately attempted in a public speech to show that the contempt which the course of the English with regard to this country has aroused among liberal people of all nations is unjust and unmerited. He admits that Great Britain has sympathized with the Southern rebels. This he justifles-first, on the ground once taken by Earl Russell, that the North is contending for power, the South for independence; and second, because it would have been impolitic for England

to have made enemies of 8,000,000 Southerners

(whereof 4,000,000 are negro slaves) by sympathiz-

ing with the North. MR. GLADSTONE'S FIRST REASON disposed of in very few words. The North is not contending for power, but for national unity, and the South is not contending for independence, for it was independent before the contest, and it will be just as independent after it has been whipped back into the Union. Southern independence has never been imperiled for a moment There is, in fact, no such thing as Northern or Southern independence. The whole Union is alike independent. Mr. Gladstone is evidently confounding the case of the Southern rebellion with that of other rebellions in which his interest has been more direct. When the people of Bengal and the northwestern provinces of British India rebelled against England in 1857 they were contending for independence, and England, when she sent armies to put them down, to desolate towns and villages, and blow prisoners of war from the DURBAN, Feb. 8.—The detached squad- mouths of guns, was really contending for power. ron from the Falkland Islands is expected to arrive | According to Mr. Gladstone's argument, the civilhere to-morrow. A mounted escort, which left | ized world should have sympathized with Nena

AS TO THE SHOP-KEEPERS' ARGUMENT, that England could not afford to quarrel with course which has disgusted North and Southalike. | that \$50,000 more. The present generation of Southerners will never forgive England for having declined to break the blockade; and at the North the anti-English feellish. MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH

Committee, the State Central Committee met here forced into our hands by the madness of the South- scientific uses, &c. The resolution was referred. place which constitued an exception to the general of Maryland, to be United States consul at Manzan-New York, Feb. 8.—The editor of the rule of civility and respect being the rebel capital lila, Mexico. -Richmond.

YET WHEN THE WAR ACTUALLY pation and tyranny are killed. On the receip: of navy, strove vigorously to break down our credit, lifetime, but is not to apply to a successor. this dispatch the Irish World cabled to Mr. Egan | while in the same breath they lauded the rebels, talked of the chivalry of their soldiers, the sagacity of their leaders, and the utter impossibility of subjugating such a people. From being furious aboli-London, Feb. 8.—In the House of Com- tionists they became mild apologists for slavery. the substitute for the Crapo resolutions, affirmatory mons to-day Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home | Nor was this sort of thing confined to the press. Secretary, replying to Mr. McCowan (Home Ruler) | Lord John Russell, Foreign Secretary, gravely inmember for Wicklow County, said there was a jured our cause in the eyes of the world by angrave and just cause for canceling Michael Da- nouncing that we were fighting for power against vitt's ticket-of-leave, but it was not desirable to the poor Southerners, who were struggling for freedom; comparing us, as it were, to Austria and the rebels to Hungary. Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister, hoped that we would see the folly of our policy, and submit to what Jeff Davis wanted. Lord Stanley, Cabinet Minister, deemed our enterprise | King's refusal of his assent to a bill for the conver-

in word, so in deed. THE FRENCH PRESS have well depicted, in the contemptuous language ing ice-field has broken in all twelve of the iron | it deserved, the fiery haste with which England tried to force us into a war on then Trent affair, at a time when our every nerve was strained to keep the rebels in check, and the savage fury with which the British rulers and most of the people learned that their prey had escaped them when Mason and Slidell were surrendered. But for the aid afforded by British officials, privateering would have died out by mid-summer, 1861. But the British port of Southampton gave willing shelter to the privateer Nashville, laden with the spoil of one of our merchant ships which she had burned; British men-of-war conveyed her to a safe distance in the channel; the British port of Gibraltar gave refuge to the privateer Sumter, and kept her there in spite of the Queen's proclamation; the British Islands, Bermuda and Bahamas, have post of Fort Elliott, Texas. heretofore included in | been nests of privateers ever since the war began; British flags and British registers have been at the The resignation of Major J. C. Breck- service of the rebels whenever they were needed. mission as captain, Second Artillery, only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Janeral Government at Brussels, and sent to England leave the kingdom, while the Merrimac was Lieutenant W. F. Low, ordered to the armed with British cannon, British Enfield rifles were taken from the rebels in every battle, and telle Noyes, who is placed on waiting orders. Lieutenaut F. A. Miller, to the Colorado. Master R. H. land and shipped to the South since the war broke out. Whatever support, moral or material, the Colonel Rufus Ingalls, assistant quar- English could afford to the cause of the rebellion

freely tendered to Jeff Davis and his allies. LORD STANLEY, IN A SPEECH delivered not long since, argued that it was unreasonable to charge England with rebel symparebellion. He was right, but his countrymen didn't see it. They have thought all along they had a deep interest in the division of this powerful country into two feeble, jarring republics, which would Caspar Schenek, to the navy pay office. San Francisco, March I. Passed Assistant Paymaster L. G. Boggs, to the bureau of provisions and clothing, stone says, 8,000,000 co These are the reasons why the English people have sympathized with the rebels.

THERE ARE MEN IN ENGLAND who have taken a broader view of the question than this, and who have granted us their hearty sympathy. John Bright, John Stuart Mill, Mr. Forster, and other prominent men have bravely done battle in our behalf, not so much from love of us as from regard for truth, justice, and honor. But who are they? The leaders of British Democracy, as heartily hated and feared by the rulers of England as ourselves; men who argue that no one is born with the right of governing his neighbor, and who, consequently, are traduced and scorned by the leading British journals, and have no more influence over the British Government than so many Choctaws. If these men were in power in England there might be a hope of soothing the present angry temper of our people. But for aristocratic England, the present generation of Americans will go down to their graves before her deeds in 1861 have been forgotten or forgiven.

is dated Philadelphia, 2, 7, '81, and says: "I am down.

one of the subordinate branches of the United States Treasury. At that time she took a sum of money from the Government. She confessed it to COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

me last week and has commissioned me to return it. I have carefully calculated the interest, which, with the principal, amounts to a few dollars under the sum of \$500. I inclose in this a \$500 note. The patient is now entirely blind and partially paralyzed. May I ask that the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger may know of the receipt of this, as a voucher that I have fulfilled my

Eads Ship Railway.

Mr. Eads has received a letter from Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, of the United States navy, which will be of interest, inasmuch as it has important bearing upon the question of the practicability of the ship railway project. Mr. Fernald says:

duty in transmitting the money."

"Having carefully examined the plans and papers pertaining to your proposed ship rallway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, I do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, there will be no difficulty whatever in transporting in the manner you pro-pose any properly-built vessel with absolute safety Your railway will possess one quite important ad-vantage over the ordinary canal, and that is, that the vessel's bottom, propeller, &c., can be examined, and, if necessary, cleaned in transit, and repairs of whatsoever nature can be made wherever it is practicable to construct suitable sidings, transferrtables, shops, &c., more economically—other things being equal—than in a dry-dock. Your well-known skill as a scientific and practical engineering of the state of the s gineer is a sufficient guarantee that this great un-dertaking will receive careful consideration in every detail, and that it will be success, both as an engineering achievement and a financial invest-

Letters have also been received favoring the project from H. D. Whiteomb, in charge of the United States works at Richmond, and H. Dempster, city engineer of Pittsburg.

District Affairs at the Capitol. The subcommittee of the Senate Coming to-day, and endeavor to finish the consider-

ation of the bill. Mr. Harris, from the Senate District Committee, yesterday reported to the Senate a recommenda- too late and always the most ciamorous for favors tion that the bill for the sale of certain lots in Washington and Georgetown, and the erection of a station-house and engine-house with the proceeds, be attached as an amendment to the District appropriation bill. The bill, as reported by Senator Harris, authorizes the Commissioners to reject the bids and annul the sale if a fair price is not obtained.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and 8,000,000 future customers, that is no concern of Grounds yesterday agreed to recommend that the nearly wearing out his gavel, was compelled to urs. We would have no right to complain if offer of the Northern Electric Light Company to fall back upon those two big birds of freedom, John Bull chose to toady to the King of Dahomey | illuminate the Capitol and grounds with electric | the rara aris from Ohio, John G. Thompson, in order to sell him Birmingham knives to cut his | light be accepted. The company is to get, accordpeople's throats. But, in effect, the mean fear of | ing to the recommendation, \$300,000 if their appalending the South has led the English into a ratus works successfully for six months, and after

A Liquor Amendment.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Blair ining was never so universal. In trying to curry troduced a joint resolution proposing an amendfavor with 8,000,000 of our people the English have ment to the Constitution, which was read. It promade enemies of 30,000,000. It is very sad, and we hibits, after the year 1900, the manufacture and heartily wish it were otherwise; but the fact is sale, anywhere within the United States and Terthat there is probably no other point on which so ritories, of distilled, alcoholic, and intoxicating many Americans are thoroughly agreed at the liquors, or any intoxicating liquors mixed or took a rest, and the hum-dram of dull detail present moment as in cordial hatred of the Eng- adulterated with ardent spirits, or with any poison whatever, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, and scientific purposes. It also proleads us to believe that it is hardly necessary to hibits the exportation and importation of such RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 8.—Pursuant to a explain why this feeling exists. The British con- liquors, and their transportation through any part science admits its justice. When the sword was of the United States, except for medicinal and

Nominations. The following nominations were sent customer and closest ally. We were menaced with to the Senate yesterday: Benjamin G. Caster, to be the uncompromising foe. It was evident that our | Sherman, whose nomination is withdrawn; Moses mightily strengthen, slavery, and England was the | City, Utah; George B. Overitt, to be collector of leading anti-slavery power in the world. The best | internal revenue, Fifth District of North Carolina. feeling existed between the two nations: the Tobe postmasters-Charles B. Loop, at Belvidere, Prince of Wales had just received, in this country, | Ill.; Charles A. Spencer, at Sheboygan Falls, Wis. an ovation as brilliant as that which was granted A. A. Deering, at Boone, Iowa; Herman C. Coolto Lafayette nearly thirty years ago-the only baugh, at Hamburg, Iowa. John T. M. Orendorf,

and of determination to fight it out to the bitter | tions, elaborately decried us and vaunted the rebel | the administration of President Jackson. The in-

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House yesterday, by a unanimous vote, adopted of the Monroe Doctrine reported by the subcommittee a few days since, and instructed Mr. Hill, of full in THE REPUBLICAN of the 5th instant.

A Mad Ministry Resigns.

Madrid, Feb. 8.-The Spanish Ministry has tendered its resignation in consequence of the utterly hopeless. Mr. Gladstone, Cabinet Minister, sion of the redeemable loans of 1876 and 1880 of justifies England's sympathy with the rebels. As £34,000,000 with their deficit into a five per cent. at New York, it seems to have occurred to Senator stock, redeemable in twenty years. The measure | Conkling that the knowledge of its perfect practice was regarded as the first step of a new financial should be officially communicated to the country, months there would be no hope of Senors Sagasta | adopted: and Martinez Campos entering office in 1881 if the King assented to the introduction of the bill. It is expected that Senor Sagasta will head the new

cabinet. The Cortes will be dissolved.

New Orleans Lottery Prizes. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.-In the Louisiana State Lottery the capital prizes drawn were as fellows: No. 93,586 drew \$30,000, whole ticket sold in New Orleans: 32,602 drew \$10,000, sold in Allegheny City; 25,789 drew \$5,000, sold half in New York and half in New Orleans: 47,964 drew \$2,500, sold in New Orleans; 87,020 drew \$2,500, sold in

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

-The national bank-notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to \$356,000. -Ex-Governor John Burbank, special agent of the Post-Office Department, was at the Department yesterday, having been called here on special business.

—Uncle Sam's exchequer was increased

Hills, together with the lames of the dates of their nominations, respectively, and the salaries of such positions for which they were nominated, and of such persons, and which, were appointed, and

-Uncle Sam's exchequer was increased resterday \$242.830.53 from internal revenue, and -Benedict M. Morgan has been comnissioned as postmaster at Beech Spring, Va., and

Walter L. Garrett at Harris, Va. Relations yesterday heard argument from Captain Eads' counsel in advocacy of his ship-railway bill, but took no action on the subject.

-The amount derived from sales of

postage-stamps at Washington, D. C., for the quarter ending December 31, 1880, was \$52,316.40. -The total footings for the State of New Hampshire are as follows: Males, 170,575; females, 176,409; native, 300,961; foreign, 46,923; white, 346,264; colored, 720. Total, 316,884.

Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, ordered have thought, moreover, that the ruin and col- gon, were among the President's callers ye-terday. marks and had not been appointed -The total number of stamps issued to

> -Collector Gray telegraphed Commissioner Raum from Raleigh: "Deputies captured still in full blast in smoke-house of Matthew Wil-liams, in Moore County. Also three hundred gal

appearance in Kentucky. It is of the \$5 legal tenders, series of 1875, lettered D. The fibre paper is pretty good, though thicker than the genuine. The counterfeit is also shorter by one-half inch than Uncle Sam's money. -Collector Rives telegraphed from Lynchburg, Va., yesterday, as follows: "I have

just received information from Deputy Collector J. D. Carter of a very successful raid in Floyd and Franklin Counties. He destroyed five illicit distil-leries. Those in Franklin, Deputy Collector Carter reports, were the largest he had ever found." -An effort was made yesterday to put an amendment on the legislative bill providing

Her Conscience.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a contribution to the conscience fund of a \$500 United States note inclosed in a letter, which is dated Philadelphia, 2, 7, '81, and says: "I am down.

that Senators and Representatives, before drawing their pay, should certify they had faithfully attended the services of their respective branches, and when they could not thus certify they were to have the pay for the days absent deducted from their monthly pay. The amendment was voted to the position without an examination in pursuance of such rules, and when they could not thus certify they were to have the pay for the days absent deducted from their monthly pay. The amendment was voted other position without an examination in pursuance of such rules, and when they could not thus certify they were to have the pay for the days absent deducted from their monthly pay. The amendment was voted of the pay of the pay of their pay. that Senators and Representatives, before drawing

attending professionally (medical) an old lady, THE CAPITOL TO-DAY.

How the Result Will Be Announced-Disorder in the House Yesterday-A Pertinent Inquiry by Senator Conkling-The Eight-Hour Law Beaten.

The ceremony of counting the electoral vote takes place at noon to-day. At that hour the Senate, preceded by the Vice-President and Captain Bassett, bearing the returns from the States, will march in solemn procession from that chamber to the House. Arriving there, the Senators will be seated, the Vice-President will take the chair, the seals will be broken, and the vote counted by tellers, and the result announced according to the programme adopted by the two

branches some days since. As all questions in dispute were settled by the adoption of this programme, the proceeding promises to be a very dull one. Nevertheless, it will be an event that will attract a crowd to the Capitoi such as is seldom seen beneath the dome, and probably long before the time appointed every seat in the galleries will be filled.

With a view to providing for members and their families a resolution was yesterday adopted by the House placing at the command of Senators and Representatives all of the eastern galleries and that portion of the southern gallery contiguous to the reporters' gallery, and extending thence to the members' gallery. Admission to these seats can only be had upon the presentation of tickets issued by the Speaker, two of which are to be placed at the disposal of each Member and Senator. These tickets were sent by mail last night to the residences of Members and Senators, and before this reaches the eyes of our readers will have been placed in the hands mittee on Appropriations, to whom the District of those destined to receive them. We make this appropriation bill was referred, will hold a meet- announcement for the purpose of relieving the custodians of these precious favors from the pressure that would otherwise be brought to bear upon them by that large class of persons who are always which it is impossible to grant.

Carrying the Bird of Freedom.

For the second time this session the aid of the Eagle was yesterday invoked to preserve order on the floor of the House. During the discussion of the resolution to reserve certain seats in the gallery for the use of members' families the confusion became so great that the Speaker, after and the American eagle, which roosts in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office. When the two fowls moved down the aisle together a general giggle went up from the floor, and not until they brought their combined strength to bear upon the diminutive member from Georgia, Mr. Blount, whom, it should be stated, they attacked in the rear, and thus taking at a disadvantage compelled to be seated, was the full force of their authority recog-

After that the birds had comparatively plain was proceeded with as usual.

The Eight-Hour Law Beaten.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor seem determined not to allow the passage this session of the resolution to carry into effect the eight-hour law. The subject was discussed yesterday, and a majority of the committee roted to postpone its consideration indefinitely Be it said to the credit of Senator Bruce that he eutered his dissent to its postponement. It will be remembered that the House last session passed this resolution by an almost unanimous vote, and it would have passed the Senate had it not been for the objection urged by Senator Withers, of Virginia. It is to be hoped that some friend of this worthy measure in the Senate will urge upon the committee the necessity of reporting the resolution

to that body before the adjournment of Congress. Repealing the Taxes.

The Ways and Means Committee will report favorably to the House a bill to repeal the League, who is at present in Paris, in which he broke out, England did everything she could do In the legislative, executive, and judithe stamp tax on exports of tobacco; also a bill to says the substantial aid that is constantly wafted to assist the rebels short of actually declaring war claim appropriation bill reported yesterday the salupon us. With indecent haste she recognized the ary of Mr. Marr, the venerable chief clerk in the prietary medicines, perfumery, bank checks, and joined with the sympathy of the American people, confederate States as belligerents the very day office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, bank deposits. The amendment to the vinegar expressed through the mouth of the United States | before Mr. Adams arrived in England. Her news | has been increased to \$2,500 per year. Mr. Marr | bill, which provides that the Government shall pay Congress, has infused into Ireland a spirit of hope papers, great and small, with a few bright excep- has held the office for fifty years, commencing with the expenses of the internal revenue storekeepers required by the bill to be placed in the vinegar end till landlordism is dead and all forms of usur- cause. They derided our army, sneered at our creased salary is to be paid to Mr. Marr during his factories, and that the manufacturers shall pay to the Government fifty cents upon each barrel of vinegar manufactured, will also be reported favor-

ably to the House. No Scene in the Scante.

The published rumor that Senator Conkling would handle the hero of Hamburg yesterday attracted to the Senate gallery a large audi-Ohio, to report the same to the House at his earliest ence, filled with pity for the palmetto plant, but opportunity. These resolutions were published in | still, since it had to be done, willing to witness the operation. The palmetto was spared, and the audience dispersed disappointed.

"So-Called" Civil-Service Reform. The civil-service reform inaugurated by the present administration having had its finest exemplification in the conduct of the custom-house

policy. It was thought in Madrid that as the full and with that end in view he yesterday introduced execution of the policy would take eighteen the following resolutions, which the Senate Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be irected to report: First. The names of all persons nominated by the collector of the port of New York for appointment in the New York custom-house between January 1, 1889, and December 1, 1889, with the positions for which they were respectively nominal salaries attached to such positions, and the date

Second. The names of all persons appointed to

of such nominations respectively.

positions under the collector of the port in the New York custom-house between January 1, 1880, and December 1, 1880, the positions to which they were respectively appointed, and the salaries attached thereto.
Third. Whether any persons have, between January 1, 1880, and December 1, 1880, been nominated by the collector of the port of New York for ap-pointment in the New York custom-house who had not, previous to such nomination, been certified as having been recommended for appointment after examination by the board of examiners appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the so-called civil-service rules, together with the names of such persons,

Fourth. Whether any such person referred to in the preceding paragraph has been so nominated or appointed more than once, and whether to the same or a different position, with the name of Talsoned as positionable at Beech Spring, Va., and levery such person so nominated or appointed and the date of each such nomination or appointment, and the position for which each such nomination ntment was made and the salary thereof. or appointment was made and the Fifth. Whether any such persons as are referred to in the last two preceding paragraphs, so nomi-nated or appointed, had, prior to such nomination or appointment, appeared before the said board of examiners and had failed to secure a sufficient number of marks to qualify him under the civil-service rules for an appol at the time he was so nominated or appointed, and pointment there was any person not then ap pointed who, on an examination by said exami-ners, had received a higher number of marks than sentatives Crowley, Richardson, and Representatives-elect Robinson, New York, and George, Ore-

Sixth. Whether any person was during said period nominated or appointed under the collector of said port to any position for which he had not been examined by said board of examiners, and, if so, who such persons were, and the date of their ination or appointment, or both, and the positions to which they were nominated or appointed, or both, and the salaries attached to such posi-

Seventh. Whether any nominations or apliams, in Moore County. Also three hundred gal lons of beer. Owner unknown.

—The Secret Service Division has information of a new counterfeit which has made its intment, and the salaries paid to them, and whether any persons received a "temporary ap-pointment" more than once, and if so who, and when, and to what position or positions, and what ompensation was paid to each such person. Eighth. Whether any person who had received a "temporary appointment," or had been ap-pointed when not eligible for appointment accord-ing to the civil-service rules under the said collec-tor, has been permitted to take part in any compe-tition or examination of persons seeking to be promoted from one position to another, and, if so, who and when

who and when. Ninth. Whether during said period any person was nominated or appointed to a position under the said collector who had previously thereto been removed or dismissed from the service of the Government, or had resigned under charges, and, if

sunnee of such rules, and who and when.